1 pages. Marcy Jo agrees with me. Okay. 2 MR. FOSTER: Yes. 3 MS. RUWART: Very good. There are 19 pages involved. 4 Starting on page 1 --5 6 MR. VINATIERI: Carole? 7 MS. RUWART: Yes. MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe. 8 9 Point of clarification. This came out on 10 A lot of us have been working off the old 11 version, so today we're working off the new version, and 12 anything that we -- as I understand it, if we have 13 concerns about what we see in the new version, we should 14 talk today, but if we haven't had a chance to review 15 them because we've been working on other things, then we 16 have to have that in by December 23rd, which is a week 17 from this coming Friday. 18 Then, as I understand it, based upon the comments that are made today about what we're to 19 20 undertake, the staff, SBE staff, is going to go back and 21 probably redo this, redo what we're about to look at 22 right now. 23 And then are taxpayers, the FTB, and others 24 going to have an opportunity then to speak to that and 25 give written comments on that prior to the time it goes

1 in front of the Board in February? MS. RUWART: That's an excellent question. 2 3 Let's review. 4 Brad. 5 MR. HELLER: Basically, the plan is to 6 incorporate all the comments that we receive and to 7 actually have final drafts of all of the regulations 8 prepared for the Board to consider at the February 1st 9 meeting and to vote on whether or not we should begin 10 the formal rule-making process at that time. So we can 11 still take comments for that meeting. It will be a 12 noticed agenda item, and we can certainly receive 13 comments on that. That will be considered for that 14 hearing. 15 But as far as comments that we're going to 16 receive between December 23rd and the date of that 17 hearing as far as it being incorporated into the draft 18 that goes to the Board members, it will be very 19 difficult to do if we're going to have it on schedule for February 1st, and it's really just a time constraint 20 issue. Certainly had nothing to do with any intent to 21 22 deprive people of an opportunity to comment. 23 And basically if there are -- if you have important issues, please be in contact with me. 24 25 there's some way we can create an extension, or if

there's something that's a matter dealing with a particular section or something, so that's something that staff can work with you to get some additional time, we want to work with the public to make sure that we can get everybody's comments in, because we do want the best draft and we don't want to have to rewrite things for common sense changes during the formal rule-making process.

So we really apologize for the short notice. There were just things that we felt really needed to be in this, in these procedures, before the Board saw the final package. And so please contact me. My phone number is (916) 324-2657. I have business cards with me. My information is all on the website as well. And please just contact me. Send me what you can. If you can even send me an Email, that will be great; we will go ahead and consider that and get it into the file as well. But if there's something else, please just contact me and I'll try to make whatever arrangements I possibly can.

MR. VINATIERI: Joe again.

And just for the record, there have been some pretty substantive comments made so far by FTB, many of which I would agree with.

And we've been working off the old one, the old

Part 4; then we have the new Part 4 on Friday. And just to be very clear, it's problematic to me, and I appreciate the need to have a time frame, but it is problematic that we are trying to undertake a major rewrite of the rules of practice or the new name in such a short time frame.

And so I think I will endeavor to do what I can, even at the Christmas holiday period, to be timely, but I think it is a difficult burden for people, perhaps on the other side who are not in State service, because of our things that are pending, to be timely and respond to some of the comments that you undoubtedly are going to agree to, based upon the comments that have been made here today.

MS. RUWART: May I just, as a matter of process here today, maybe one of the ways we can help focus this part and minimize the confusion between the two versions is at the start of each article or each significant subsection, Ian can explain the new version, what we're looking at, and how different it is from the old.

And we may find that there are a couple of sections where there were changes made, and we can discuss them, but others are actually pretty easy and maybe we can even refer back to the old one for people's comments. So I just thought of that.

1 MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe. 2 I would appreciate that, because I think -- I 3 had a chance to look at this real briefly last night in a hotel room. 4 5 MS. RUWART: Right. 6 MR. VINATIERI: And there are some interesting 7 things here, changes that are substantive in nature. MS. RUWART: And I want to focus on the 8 9 interesting changes and not get lost in the fact that it 10 looks different. 11 So let's try this: For Section 4030, the 12 General Requirements for briefing schedules and 13 procedures, Ian, can you just walk us through? I notice 14 in the old version, there is six subdivisions, (a) 15 through (f). You've made Subdivisions (a) through (g). 16 Can you just explain the significant differences between 17 the two versions. 18 MR. FOSTER: Yes, this is Ian again. The new version, 4030, is substantially similar 19 20 to the old version. It has not changed much. 21 We have -- there's one more subdivision because 22 we thought we could better organize it and break down the subjects better into separate subdivisions. 23 24 refers to the new electronic filing and facts provisions 25 that we've incorporated as well.

1 Other than that, I don't believe there's any 2 substantive changes. 3 MS. RUWART: Okay. So are there any comments 4 on either the old or the new Subdivision (a)? 5 MS. BORGMAN: Yes, Susan Borgman, Franchise Tax 6 Board. 7 In Sub (b) we just request that the 8 notification be in writing upon receipt of the perfected 9 appeal. MS. RUWART: Okay. 10 11 MS. BORGMAN: In Subparagraph (c), current 12 practice on it for request for extensions, we normally 13 do not have written stipulations of the parties. 14 Primarily, the parties agree to extend and Board 15 Proceedings accepts the mutual agreement. That's more 16 of a memo or an agreement instead of a formal written stipulation for an extension. 17 18 MR. FOSTER: And we can rephrase that. That's 19 essentially what I was referring to is we want the 20 parties to both send us a letter saying we want this 21 extended. 22 MS. BORGMAN: Right, exactly. 23 MS. RUWART: You want it in writing rather than 24 verbally, I guess? 25 MS. BORGMAN: Exactly. 56

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              And Subparagraph (f), the current regulations
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    provide that the briefs can be handwritten.
    version only provides for a typed version instead of
3
4
    handwritten. And so the in pro per taxpayers and
5
    claimants might not meet this requirement.
6
              MS. RUWART: And just to be clear, you are
7
    referring to the revised version.
8
              MS. BORGMAN: Yeah, the new.
 9
              MS. RUWART: Let's try to be clear when we're
10
     doing this.
11
              MS. BORGMAN: I'm sorry.
12
              MS. RUWART: Okay. That's all right. So
13
     Revised version, Subsection (f).
14
              Please continue.
15
              MS. BORGMAN: I would just add that handwritten
16
     submissions are permissible, but not preferable.
17
     all.
18
              MS. RUWART: Are there any other comments on
19
     just generally 4030?
20
              MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe.
21
              MS. RUWART: Old or new.
22
              MR. PENILLA: This is Jess Penilla.
23
              Just a comment on Subsection (f). One thing I
     have learned from the SBE staff is that it's a lot more
24
25
     efficient and easier if you do not include tabs with,
                                                              57
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1 you know, your documents because then they can drop them 2 in the feeder and just Xerox them. And I'm thinking if 3 we're going to transmit these files electronically, that 4 filing the documents with tabs will also be an obstacle 5 or problem. 6 So someone may offer some suggestive wording to 7 make it more efficient. 8 MS. RUWART: Very good. 9 Joe, did you have a question? 10 MR. VINATIERI: Yes. I know -- I think -- I 11 think I saw it in the original version. I had a concern 12 about extreme hardship regarding filing a brief. 13 As I understand it, I see the new one, the new 14 version in that same section. Did you change it 15 to "reasonable cause"? 16 MR. FOSTER: We changed it to "reasonable 17 cause." 18 MR. VINATIERI: Okay. Thank you. 19 MS. RUWART: Any more on old or new 4030? Very good. Ian, if you could address old and 20 21 new 4031, the General Briefing Schedule. This seems to 22 cover the same topic, so we can take comments on both 23 versions. Just, when you're referring to subsection --I'll break it down by subsection then. 24 25 MR. FOSTER: 4031 is substantially similar. 58 only made one or two technical changes.

I believe in subsection (a) it had referred to three other briefing schedules, but now it only refers to two other briefing schedules. Other than that, it's the same.

MS. RUWART: Very good. So with that, we can apparently either take comments using the old or the new subsections. Any comments on subsection (a)?

Subsection (b), opening briefs?

MR. DAVIS: Ken Davis. We're suggesting some -- and we'll try to submit some written comments on the same deadline issues that we've talked about here. But on (b)(1), "The perfected appeal shall be considered the taxpayer's opening brief," we're going to suggest some additional language so that the taxpayer knows that the opening brief shall be submitted under the format methods for delivery set forth in 4020, because everything flows from Section 4020, including the mailing provision of whether it's one copy or two copies, but at least we're suggesting throughout some of these other provisions that that kind of -- that similar language always refers back to 4020.

And then in (2), we're suggesting that FTB will file its opening brief, and also if -- whatever procedure we use, that we'll also mail a copy to the

opposing party, which is also -- which is consistent with current practice.

MS. RUWART: Anything else in (b)? Subdivision (c), reply briefs? This has several provisions. Let's take (c)(1) first. Any comments on (c)(1)?

MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe. I had indicated in the initial -- the old section or the old rule that -- or I probably should say the prior submission -- that I had changed from 30 days to 90 days the time to file a reply brief.

The reason I had done that was to have similarity to the Franchise Tax Board in that the appeal is considered in essence for the taxpayer the initial filing.

Sometimes it's not until you get the FTB brief that you understand in totality what the issues are.

And even though you filed your appeal, it's timely, it's perfected, et cetera, things really don't come to a head, so to speak, until you get the FTB brief.

My concern about having to file a reply brief within 30 days of the date that the FTB has filed its brief is that sometimes -- and we've had this experience -- 30 days is not enough time to respond to the submission of the Franchise Tax Board.

I had initially put 90 days just as a matter

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of, as I said, similarity. I don't think it needs to be
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2
    90 days, but I do think that 30 days pushes it too hard
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    for the taxpayer. And I would suggest, instead of
    90 days, that we just -- and I understand the need to
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5
    move forward and keep things moving -- I would suggest
    it be changed from 30 days to 60 days.
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7
              MS. RUWART: Okay. Any other comments on
8
     (c)(1)?
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              MR. DAVIS: Ken Davis. Franchise Tax Board is
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    also suggesting here -- and this is, again, to help
     facilitate the process -- that the taxpayer may file a
11
12
    reply brief, obviously, with the Board and mail a copy
13
     to the opposing party, which in this case would be --
14
              MS. RUWART: So the mailing to the opposing
15
    party, that's a generic way to comment?
16
              MR. DAVIS: Right. That's the concept.
17
              MS. RUWART: Great. We'll take that as a
18
     global concept.
19
              MR. FOSTER: This is Ian again. Subdivision
20
     (e) of 4030, we have a general provision that directs a
21
     party filing a brief to give one copy to Board
22
     Proceedings Division and then the Board Proceedings
23
     Division is responsible for making sure that every other
24
     party has a copy.
25
              MR. DANOWITZ: Could I ask for a clarification?
                                                              61
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This is Steve. When the Franchise Tax Board then files
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    its initial reply, do you also have -- you know,
2
3
    you'll -- the Franchise Tax Board will send a copy to
4
    the opposing party as well?
5
             MR. DAVIS: Yes. That's what we're suggesting.
              MR. DANOWITZ: So that's consistent on both
6
7
    sides?
8
              MR. DAVIS: Yes.
9
              MR. DANOWITZ: Because, I guess, all of the
10
    briefing deadlines are keyed off of when the Proceedings
     staff notifies us that the respective brief is --
11
12
              MR. HELLER: That's correct.
13
              MS. PELLEGRINI: This is Debbie Pellegrini.
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     response to what Ian said, it's almost easier for Board
15
     Proceedings to just assume the need to send, because we
16
     won't know, unless somebody actually put a cc, if it was
17
     sent or not. So that's kind of why the wording was put,
18
     so therefore, we just assumed that responsibility.
19
              MS. RUWART:
                           (c) (1)? Great. (c) (2), which has
20
     several subsections, we'll take them all at once.
21
     (c)(2), that's the Franchise Tax Board reply brief.
22
              MS. BORGMAN: Yes. Susan Borgman. I have a
23
     comment on subparagraph (A), reduce the current practice
     for Franchise Tax Board to request permission to reply
24
2.5
     from 20 days to 15 days. We think it should remain at
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1 20 days. Oftentimes reply briefs from the taxpayers or 2 claimants, usually the taxpayers, are very lengthy. 3 This will give us enough time to make an informed decision as to whether we want to reply or not, and we 4 5 would just have better information and know whether a reply is absolutely necessary. 6 7 MS. RUWART: Okay. Any other comments on 8 (c)(2)? Steve? 9 Yes, I think that somehow the MR. DANOWITZ: 10 taxpayer ought to have the right to participate in this 11 process. 12 MR. FOSTER: You mean the right to oppose --13 MR. DANOWITZ: The right to oppose, right, 14 additional briefing. 15 MR. LANGSTON: I have a comment. Bruce 16 Langston, Franchise Tax Board. You know, this has always troubled us a little bit. This sort of double 17 18 you have to ask to reply and then you reply, because in 19 the memo asking to reply, pretty much you have to spill 20 out everything you're going to do. 21 You know, I understand the taxpayer wants to 22 have input on that, but on the other hand, if our ability to reply is denied, I mean, you sort of 23 back-door into us replying anyway, and the taxpayer 24 25 replying, you might as well just treat it as a brief.

So if the goal in requiring FTB to go through this double procedure is, you know, to kind of speed things up, then every time you add another, you know, let the other party reply, let the other party reply, it lengthens the whole process. So one option, if that's what we want to do, is get rid of the request to reply and just say Franchise Tax Board may reply and then, you know, that would solve the problem. And then, of course, the taxpayer would have a right to reply to the reply. So that would be an option, but . . . MR. HELLER: Would FTB get to reply -- this is Bradley Heller. Would FTB reply to the reply to the reply? MR. LANGSTON: And when does it stop? That's the question. MR. HELLER: That's basically been our concern, not about really -- I think everybody's capable of telling when there's a need for more briefing on a particular issue. But yeah, I think we'll take all those comments under consideration. We're definitely reviewing that section and trying to streamline it as

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much as we can.

MR. JESS PINELLA: This is Jess Pinella. I have a comment on this section. I suppose this is

probably as good a section to bring this up.

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One concern I have is the circumventing of the process of the briefing process. I have seen at least one occasion where FTB Legal issued an IDR to a taxpayer when it was not their turn to file a brief and they did not do it in the form of a brief. They did it in the form of an IDR, essentially questioning the ruling of the protest hearing officer and asking the taxpayer to answer questions that should have been taken care of at the audit level.

I did not receive a satisfactory answer from FTB's legal management when I responded to -- or I questioned FTB's attorneys. I did not receive a satisfactory answer. The answer was, well, it doesn't say that they can't do this, so we're going to allow them to send your taxpayer these requests for additional information, essentially circumventing the briefing process.

And when the taxpayer receives this letter in this form from the FTB, essentially saying, you know, if you don't respond to these questions, then you've got something to hide, it's very intimidating for the taxpayer.

So I'm very concerned about circumventing the briefing process. I think there should be something

affirmative in there saying that they can't do this.

Now, logic would tell you that we're laying out the briefing rules, and it should be clear that if you're not authorized to do this through the briefing rules, that then you can't issue these IDRs. However, I have seen it happen.

MS. RUWART: Thank you. Any other comments on (c)(2)? Very good. Moving on to (c)(3). It looks like it's pretty much the same as it was. Okay. Very good.

MR. DAVIS: Oh.

MS. RUWART: Go ahead.

MR. DAVIS: One additional.

We're suggesting -- this is Ken Davis.

Franchise Tax Board is suggesting that during the briefing process that -- and this was included in the former section 5075.1(a) -- that amicus briefs be allowed.

We think this helps the Board receive input from outside parties on issues that may not be addressed by the parties, if it's a significant issue that might have widespread impact.

So we're suggesting adding here or in some section the idea of the amicus, and so we're -- and we refer back to 5075.1.

MR. FOSTER: This is Ian.

I think we can say we agree with that. That is 1 2 an inadvertent omission. 3 MS. RUWART: There's a couple more sections to go through and at the end of Article 3 -- I know we're 4 trying to get out of here by 12:30, but I think having a 5 6 five-minute break after we finish Article 3 might be good for everybody, so let's head on to finishing up 7 Article 3. 8 Section 4032, the Briefing Schedule For 9 Innocent Spouse Appeals. 10 Ian, do you want to talk about that a little 11 12 bit? MR. FOSTER: This is substantially the same as 13 the prior version that's posted on the web in September. 14 There were only a couple of grammatical errors that we 15 caught and changed in there. 16 MS. RUWART: Great. So it appears we can take 17 comments using the same old and new subdivision numbers, 18 19 because they're the same. Let's go to Subdivision (a), Application. Are 20 21 there any comments? Very good. Subdivision (b), Definitions, any comments? 22 23 Very good. Subdivision (c), Rights of Nonappealing Spouse, 24 25 any comments?

MR. DAVIS: This is Ken Davis.

We've had some of our lawyers that have -- that work substantial -- that work primarily in this area of innocent spouse review the old section, and we wanted to compare it to the new, so we'll -- and we have some detailed comments relating to your comment about making sure the nonappealing spouse has essentially the same rights. We're going to be providing some -- some additions -- and some additions and detailed comments, and we'll submit those in writing.

MR. FOSTER: Very well.

MS. CROCETTE: This is Sabina.

When you are providing comments, would you say you don't support that or you do?

MR. DAVIS: I'm sorry. We do support that.

MS. CROCETTE: Okay.

MR. DAVIS: We're adding some additional language just to clarify the spouse who files an appeal subsequent to initial appeal at times is called the nonappealing spouse, and some additional language as well as some clarifying principles as to when the -- when the Franchise Tax Board files its appeal or its reply, I guess, opening brief is the most current term. Franchise Tax Board files its opening brief after the nonappealing spouse files its -- his or her opening

1 brief. And so we have those types of procedural 2 clarifications. 3 MS. CROCETTE: Okay. MR. FOSTER: This is Ian. 4 5 We welcome that. And just to clarify the 6 purpose of this briefing schedule as well, recent 7 amendments to the innocent spouse statutes left open the 8 undesirable possibility of never-ending appeals where 9 one spouse wins at MTB, the other spouse appeals here and wins, then the other spouse under the statute had 10 11 rights to appeal. I mean, it literally left open that 12 possibility where it never stopped. So the purpose of 13 this briefing schedule is to take care of everything in 14 one appeal. 15 MS. RUWART: A concept we can all agree on, it 16 sounds like. 17 Yes? 18 MR. KOCH: Does that mean -- does "meaningful 19 participation" mean briefing and argument? 20 MR. FOSTER: The statute doesn't define 21 "meaningful participation." 22 MR. KOCH: Well, I wonder if the regulation 23 might not. 24 MR. FOSTER: We can think about that. 25 MR. KOCH: Where would you find in the 69

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1
     legislative history what the legislation meant by
2
     "meaningful participation"? I hope somebody has some
3
    better definition than that, than those words.
              MR. HELLER: Actually the proposed regulation
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5
    does allow the nonappealing spouse to file briefs and to
6
    submit additional information to oppose or support the
7
    appealing spouse, which would be odd to support, but
8
    it's possible.
9
              MS. MANDEL: We have had a case.
10
              MS. RUWART: Very good. I think I -- still
11
    where we all are, have we finished our comments in
12
     Subsection (d)? Okay. Very good --
13
              Subsection (e), Subdivision (e) refers to reply
    briefs. Any comments on (e)? Okay. No comments on
14
15
     Subsection (e), Reply Briefs.
16
              Subsection -- oh, my goodness. That's a long
17
     one. Okay. Maybe we should break down (e). Let's try
18
     (e)(1), I'm sorry, pardon me, (e)(1). No comments.
19
     Very good.
20
              Subsection (e)(2), the Nonappealing Spouse's
21
     Reply Brief?
22
              (e)(3), Franchise Tax Board's Reply Briefs?
23
              (e)(4), if nobody files a reply brief?
24
              (e)(5), Second Reply Brief of the Appealing
25
     Spouse?
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Moving on to Subsection (f), Conformity With 1 Federal Action. There's no -- we could do 1, 2, 3, 4, 2 3 5. Does anybody have any comments on any of that? Very 4 good. All right. 5 MR. VINATIERI: Carole? 6 MS. RUWART: Yes. 7 MR. VINATIERI: Can I just make a general 8 statement? This is Joe. 9 MS. RUWART: Sure. 10 MR. VINATIERI: On -- on the nature of these 11 briefs, it would probably not be a bad idea in each of 12 these sections, whether it be Innocent Spouse or the 13 portion prior, to maybe utilize, put actually what the 14 names of those briefs are, just like we have in the 15 court of appeal we have the appellant's opening brief. 16 MS. RUWART: As a definition? 17 MR. VINATIERI: Yes. It will make it a lot 18 easier. 19 MS. RUWART: That will be very helpful. 20 MR. VINATIERI: Then we have the respondent's 21 reply brief and then we have the appellant's reply brief 22 and we call them AOB, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera. 23 MS. RUWART: And have it in one place on the 2.4 list of all of them and then you can figure it out. 25 MR. VINATIERI: I think it would make it a lot 71

1 easier rather that going through appealing spouse's 2 second reply brief, you know, all that stuff. 3 MS. RUWART: And maybe that's a good 4 suggestion, just generally sets of definitions of 5 defining what we're talking about. 6 MR. VINATIERI: Yes, in general. 7 MS. RUWART: I love definitions sections, so if it were up to me, I'd define them all. 8 9 MR. FOSTER: Very good section. 10 MS. RUWART: Moving on to Section 4033, the 11 Simplified Briefing Schedule for the Small Tax Cases and 12 HRA Appeals, any significant differences between the 13 two? 14 MR. FOSTER: Yes, this is where we, in the 15 prior version, we had 4033 for small tax cases and 4034 16 for HRA appeals. They were pretty similar, so here we 17 simply combined them into one regulation 4033. It's 18 State mandatory for HRA appeals, and it's elective for 19 taxpayers, incoming franchise taxpayers, who have no 20 more than \$10,000 at issue. 21 And one quick thing to know, and it was true in 22 both versions, corporations with franchise tax 23 liabilities at issue cannot elect this section, no 24 matter how small the liability. 25 MS. MANDEL: Did I miss a section when I came 72

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1
     in? Is that -- was there an earlier provision on the
2
     small tax cases?
 3
              MR. FOSTER: Yes, there was in the prior
 4
     version.
 5
              MS. MANDEL: Oh, you're just talking prior
 6
     version, not like we talked about this morning.
 7
              MR. FOSTER: No, no, correct.
              MS. MANDEL: Oh, okay. Sorry.
 8
 9
              MS. RUWART: That said, 4033, are there any
10
     comments in Subdivision (a), Intent?
11
              MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe.
12
              I had had substantial changes to the original
13
     4033 in terms of just reorganization.
14
              But I looked at this briefly last night, and it
15
     looked to me like you had somewhat reorganized it along
16
     the lines that I had recommended.
17
              MR. FOSTER: We had incorporated some of those
18
     changes.
19
              MR. VINATIERI: Okay. Thank you.
20
              MS. RUWART: Yes. And in this case actually
21
     just to be very clear, I'm working off the revised
22
     version and that's page 7 of our new document.
23
              Any comments on Subsection (b), Pro Bono
24
     Representation? Okay.
25
              Any comments on Subsection (c), Application, 1,
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2, or 3?
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             MR. LANGSTON: Yes, Bruce Langston, Franchise
3
    Tax Board.
              We have a problem with amount at issue not
4
5
    being more than $10,000.
6
              As we know, from amnesty and everything, we
7
    need to clarify what do you mean, what do we mean by the
8
     "amount at issue"? Do we mean the total -- in a
9
    deficiency case, is it the total deficiency amount
10
     excluding interest or including interest?
              MR. FOSTER: This is Ian.
11
12
              The amount at issue is defined in (c)(3).
13
              MR. LANGSTON: Okay.
14
              MR. FOSTER: It was in the prior version as
15
     well.
16
              MS. RUWART: So just to be clear, Bruce, your
17
     comments with respect to Subdivision (c)(2)(A) --
              MR. LANGSTON: Oh, I'm sorry, I did not read
18
19
     that.
20
              MS. BORGMAN: Susan Borgman.
21
              I did have a question about that.
                                                 The amount
22
     at issue is for the entire case or what if there are
23
     multiple tax years before your Board?
24
              MR. FOSTER: The way it reads now, it would be
25
     multiple tax years.
                                                              74
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1 MR. LANGSTON: So, not each year \$10,000. 2 MR. FOSTER: I'm sorry, yes, it's the entire 3 case. 4 MR. LANGSTON: So if you have three years that 5 are less than \$10,000, then it has to be the entire 6 case, so if you consolidate two small cases, you knock 7 yourself out of this provision? 8 MR. FOSTER: Yeah, that's a good suggestion, 9 consider by tax year. 10 MR. LANGSTON: The other issue is contested 11 issues versus not contested issues. We have a lot of 12 cases where it might be a million dollar assessment, but 13 they only disagree about \$800 of it. Is that a small 14 case? 15 MR. FOSTER: We had intended and maybe we may 16 not have made it clear enough, but we had intended it 17 only to be contested issues. 18 MR. LANGSTON: Okay. That would help us a lot. 19 MS. RUWART: Okay. MR. PENILLA: Jess Penilla. 20 21 This may be repetitive. I've had cases where I 22 have an S corporation with a number of shareholders, 23 where they maybe each billed \$10,000, and we just heard all the cases in one day. 24 25 MR. LANGSTON: Bruce Langston again.

1 As long as we're on this subject, we believe 2 that it would be helpful to include certain business 3 entity cases. We have a lot of just very routine 4 minimum tax cases, pass-through entity-type things. And 5 unless there's a reason not to include business entities 6 in this, it allows the taxpayer who has a simple case to 7 get expedited processing. So we would suggest including business entities as well. 8 9 MR. FOSTER: This is Ian again. 10 Again, we can certainly try to clarify the way 11 we wrote it, but the way we intended it is that business 12 entities can elect this --13 MR. LANGSTON: Okay. 14 MR. FOSTER: -- for things like minimum tax 15 penalties and interest, but not in underlying franchise 16 tax liability. We don't want a unitary apportionment 17 case on the small tax provision. MR. LANGSTON: That's fair. 18 19 MS. RUWART: Okay. Any more comments on (c), 20 Application? MR. VINATIERI: Yes, this is Joe. 21 22 I -- I really like this, because I think that 23 there's a lot of people, a lot of small mom and pops, 24 etcetera, who need their day in court, so to speak.

They just need an opportunity to speak. They just need

1 due process of some sort. 2 So I think as we look at what's written here in 3 4033, we need to kind of keep, not kind of, we need to 4 keep that in mind. 5 When I gave my comments on the prior version, I 6 made a comment regarding the definition of "amount at 7 issue." And I tried to read it from the standpoint of, 8 well, if you're an individual who just needs to 9 be -- you need to have your day in court, we somehow 10 need to make sure that this is reader friendly. 11 And I had a real problem with the language 12 "Unpaid interest" blah-blah-blah, "only if the taxpayer 13 is seeking abatement under 19104, and only to the extent 14 of the unpaid interest accrued through the date of the 15 FTB." 16 17

MS. RUWART: So, Joe, would it be fair to summarize your comments, at least with respect to HRA specific provisions and small tax provisions, we should make an extra effort to perhaps rephrase things or phrase things in a way that we might not normally in order to ensure clarity to that specific audience?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ VINATIERI: A leading question, and the answer is yes.

MS. RUWART: Can we move on?

MR. FOSTER: This is Ian.

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And, Joe, I know it's in your written comments as well. It's interesting that you would bring up the wording of that provision. While drafting that provision, I remember being concerned about it sounding too legalistic and complicated. For the time being, I opted to go for what I thought was precise language and worry about readability later. I am worried about the readability, but I am also worried about it being precise so that it's interpreted the same way every time.

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MR. LANGSTON: Bruce Langston.

I would also point out forms and instructions can be written in plain language, but the regulation has to be clear so that we know in all these different types of cases that we have whether it's going to apply or not. So I have no objection to having further forms and instructions targeted to specific audiences, but I do think we need the regulations themselves to specify so that -- mainly so that staff can know, does this case fit in here or does it fit in there?

I would imagine -- I can't -- I don't know that there is an HRA case that's even close to \$10,000, so I don't think it's ever going to be an issue for that or for head of household.

MR. FOSTER: This is mandatory for all HRA

1 cases regardless of amount. 2 MR. LANGSTON: Okay. 3 MS. RUWART: That's a good comment, too. 4 don't have to make these regulations do all the work. 5 We have other ways of communicating to people. 6 MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe. 7 And I think that's a very good point because 8 these do have to be precise, but I would just tender the 9 opinion, or perhaps the idea, that once this is put 10 together, that maybe the taxpayer's rights 11 advocate looks at this specifically and have a pamphlet 12 and some type of information that's specific and takes 13 the language that ultimately ends up here and puts it in 14 English that's understandable. 15 MS. RUWART: Very good. 16 Any other comments on plain English, plain 17 language, plain anything? Very good. 18 Susan? Yes. 19 MS. BORGMAN: We will have additional comments 20 on this section, but we'll submit them in writing next 21 week. 22 MS. RUWART: Thank you. That will be great. 23 I'm conscious of moving along, because now 24 we're down to an hour and 15 minutes, and I do want to 25 give everybody at least five minutes as soon as we

finish this section, and we have, really, substantive things afterwards so, Subsection (d), Upon Receipt of a Perfecting Appeal, four subdivisions. Is there -- do we need to keep them -- do you want to take them (d)(1)?

Let's take (d)(1). Is there any comments?

MS. MANDEL: This is Marcy.

So I'm not sure -- I mean, I have some issues with these substantive changes and how these rules would propose that the Board handle matters, not the least of which is sending everything to appeals conferences and getting D & Rs, but here you have something about waiving your right to an oral hearing before the Board automatically.

And a lot of people, if all they want to do is be heard, I think they're going to want to be heard by the Board members, not just some other staff lawyer. That's sometimes what we see with people who actually come and say, you know, now that I have told you everything and I've talked to all these different lawyers, I understand why FTB, you know, sent me this notice, but I just think they still -- we've had one or two that I can remember where people actually said that and said they wanted to come and unload before the Board members.

Even if -- I'm not sure, I guess you wrote it

this way to have them waive an oral hearing because statutorily this responsibility is with the Board, and you still are intending that whatever comes on a nonappearance calendar, even if you put it on nonappearance calendar, they would be entitled to come before the Board under the Open Meetings Act and address the Board for three minutes on their items if they wanted to.

But I just am sort of wondering where this is coming from and why -- I'm concerned about whether taxpayers would inadvertently, and I guess you're saying they won't inadvertently because you're going to make it so specific to them, they'll get a letter saying, by the way, you're giving up your rights to appear before the Board, which is sort of a half truth because of the Open Meeting Act, and I'm not quite sure, you know, where it's all coming from and why and whether it somehow results in a complete delegation application to the appeals section that might not be appropriate.

MR. FOSTER: This is Ian. I can answer a number of your questions. As far as where it's coming from, essentially, for a long time, we've been getting feedback from basically all sides on these sorts of issues, that they would like a small tax procedure.

People thought it would be useful. And the reason we

had it being a waiver of the oral hearing if you elect 1 2 it is because if you still go forward with a right to oral hearing, then as a practical matter, we haven't 4 actually shortened or simplified the process very much. 5 MS. MANDEL: But why should they not have some 6 right to go -- maybe they don't get, you know, 7 maybe -- maybe small tax cases don't need 30 minutes 8 before the Board, but why should they be completely 9 precluded from appearing before the Board members and 10 saying, you know, FTB was, assuming that things didn't 11 go their way in the appeals conference, FTB was stupid 12 and wrong and your appeals officer was stupid and wrong. 13 Why should they have to rely on the Open Meetings Act, 14 which probably none of them are aware of. That's just 15 kind of -- kind of the question. Their hearing before 16 the Board of Equalization on FTB matters is really their 17 administrative trial, if you will, and on matters for 18 which the Board is the administrator of the tax, why 19 should the Board -- why should someone be completely 20 precluded from making some level of oral presentation 21 before the Board? Maybe it's not --2.2 MR. LANGSTON: Well --23 MS. MANDEL: -- a full-time period. 24 MR. LANGSTON: Bruce Langston here. 25 My suggestion is, you know, they make that

decision. The (d)(1) says you send them a letter saying if you elect this small provision, you don't go before the Board.

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Now, the person who wants to go before the Board, maybe we need to clarify a little more to make it clear that they or maybe -- maybe we would add something to say, if they're unhappy with the decision, then they still could have an oral hearing, maybe that.

But it just seems to me that was the trade-off. That's how we can get these cases done quickly. And as long as they're informed and advised that if you go this way, you don't have an oral hearing but everything is quicker; if you go the other way, you do get an oral hearing but there's a longer briefing schedule and it's going to take longer to resolve, to me that's fair. But I understand your point also that taxpayers may not understand that.

MR. FOSTER: This is Ian.

And there is still a right that is a statutory right to a petition for rehearing, everybody in every case no matter what briefing schedule they use.

In a small tax, appellant is not happy with the D & R, D & R is adopted by the Board, they will file a petition for rehearing.

MS. MANDEL: Right, and the standard for

rehearing is -- is pretty strict, and they very rarely -- and they would not have the right to be heard. And if you're going to -- particularly with sort of the open meeting aspect, if you're going to preclude -- if you're going to say to someone you waive your right to a hearing to any kind of -- or the presentation before the Board members, that's not entirely true because they could come under the Open Meetings Act.

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MR. FOSTER: The way the regulation is written right now, they're waiving a specific right to request an oral hearing to contest the D & R.

MR. VINATIERI: This is Joe.

There's two policy issues going on here and Marcy is focused on them, and there's a right to have a taxpayer to have their day in court with the elected Board members basically. And that's a very, very important right that they possess in California unlike any other State in the United States.

So I -- and when I initially looked at this I thought, you know, this is a good way of speeding things up, but I understand Marcy's concern. I'm of the opinion that that right from a policy standpoint should probably outweigh doing away with the right to go to the Board.

And so, therefore, what I would suggest is you

go ahead, go ahead and allow them to go to the Board but perhaps when it comes to Board hearing, maybe you have a specific calendar, one day, that's basically small tax cases.

So that there's a couple times a year -- and let's be candid here, the reason this is happening is because there's a lot of things on the calendar, and this is a way of kind of cutting down the calendar for the Board to hear, so let's understand that.

So maybe what you do is the way that you cut it down is by just having a half a day or one day where you just have -- you hear these cases. Instead of getting 35 minutes, they get 20 or 15 minutes or whatever it might be.

MS. RUWART: Steve, yes.

MR. KAMP: I think your comments, I think you're trying to solve one problem and the other problem you end up creating, you're also shutting aside these small taxpayers.

The Board rejected a proposal earlier this year to line them up by the amount of dollars at stake. And one thing, from a Board member's office perspective, I personally always found it interesting, one minute we're hearing a big unitary case, next, a small taxpayer who has got an issue is having their day in court.

Everybody is on an equal footing here. And I think 1 2 that's what I think you lose if you end up creating like 3 a small taxpayer day. 4 That's all I have to say on that one. 5 MS. CROCETTE: This is Sabina. MS. MATULICH: I'm on the telephone. 6 7 MS. RUWART: I'm sorry. 8 MS. MATULICH: Diane Matulich on the telephone. 9 I entirely agree with Marcy Jo that there needs 10 to be the ability for small taxpayers to have the oral hearing before the Board. They shouldn't be precluded 11 12 from that. And especially the small taxpayer, who may 13 not understand all the proceedings of the Board and they 14 get the information in the mail, they may not understand I think it's important that it allow them to be 15 able to go to the Board. Some of them don't know their 16 17 representative. I used to work for the Board. A lot of 18 them would go on their own. 19 MS. RUWART: Very good. 20 Sabina? 21 MS. CROCETTE: This is Sabina with Betty Yee's 22 office. 23 I think a middle ground, because although I do appreciate and agree that they should know all their 24 rights, and I think Marcy Jo points out that they do 25

have that right to make a presentation, at least three minutes under the Brown Act, and that would be an appropriate clarification. But it defeats the purpose of having this, this bifurcation as opposed to speeding something along if we say, oh, yeah, you get another chance, oh, yeah, you get another chance. So maybe the middle ground is to clarify that once it goes to the nonappearance, that if they want to speak to it, there's three minutes they can come and speak to it in the three minutes.

And that doesn't add yet another procedure, which to me defeats the point of the streamlined procedure. So it acknowledges the truth that they do have an opportunity to speak with what we already have.

But to do the other --

MS. MANDEL: Or --

MS. CROCETTE: -- what's the point of the streamline?

MS. MANDEL: This is Marcy.

You could still have -- I think, you know, I haven't read these all totally carefully, you could have a streamlined quick process for small tax cases and not have a full ugly briefing process that you have for the major cases or a full ugly hearing that you have for the major cases. You could -- you could schedule these

quickly on a Board calendar, just as quickly as you would schedule them, you know, if you were putting them on a nonappearance.

MR. SHAH: We prefer the current process where they are asked if they want to come to the oral hearing. If they say no, then this comes in the nonappearance calendar. So even if you go to a simplified briefing process, we still prefer that the current process remain after that, where the taxpayer is asked whether they want an oral hearing or not.

MR. HELLER: Brad Heller.

I think we pretty much understand everyone's comments on this position and --

MR. AMBROSE: Lou Ambrose, legal.

Since this is mandatory for HRA appeals, does that mean that if, you know, if your version here went into effect, that HRA claimants would not have a right to a Board hearing?

MR. FOSTER: They would not have the right to request a hearing. They could only have the hearing if the Board chose to order one in that particular case.

And this decision was made, I mean, to be honest, to make a good use of administrative resources. These are things that don't require a lot of resources to resolve.

1 MS. MANDEL: And they -- and believe me, there 2 have been how many cases that come to the Board and this has been -- there's so much work done over so many years 3 to really handle HRA more appropriately. 4 There's really 5 way less going on in HRA than there used to be, from what I understand. 7 But was your intent, following up on Lou's comment, that there would be a calendar under your 8 9 proposal, consent calendar of some kind, and if someone 10 was pulling something, a Board member would then say, 11 no, just, you know, I have a laundry list of case names 12 here, and I want No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, set those for 13 public hearing, that the Board member would make a 14 decision, like we're pulling cases off to make them 15 adjudicatory? 16 When does -- when is the discretion thing happening, and how is that request being made? 17 18 MR. FOSTER: We haven't gone through every nut 19

MR. FOSTER: We haven't gone through every nut and bolt. We didn't want to set those kinds of procedures in stone in the regulation. We simply left it open because we can't tell the Board that they can't order an oral hearing on a case.

MS. MANDEL: Yeah, okay. All right.

MS. RUWART: All right.

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MR. HELLER: We will take all those comments

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    under consideration.
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             MS. RUWART: Yes.
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              Subsection (d), any more comments?
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             Moving to Subsection (e), the briefing
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     schedule. Well, is there any particular comment on
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     (e)(1), "The perfected appeal shall constitute the
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     taxpayer's opening brief," any different comment than
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    was made before, similar language?
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              Okay. (e) (2) Franchise Tax Board has 60 days
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    to file an opening brief. Any comments?
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              MS. MANDEL: Which page are you on?
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              MS. RUWART: I'm on page nine of the --
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              MS. MANDEL: Okay.
              MS. RUWART: I started on page eight and I
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     flipped over to page nine. I'm on subsection (e), the
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     briefing schedule. So (e)(1), nothing.
                                             (e)(2),
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     anything? (e)(3), the reply brief timing? Okay. Very
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     good.
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              Are there any other comments on this Article 3,
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     the small claims and tax? I think we had a really good
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     discussion, definitely.
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              What I'd like to do -- it's 11:25. We'd like
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     to get this wrapped up by 12:30. How about a
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     five-minute break? Everybody back here at 11:30.
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              (Recess taken, 11:26 to 11:34 a.m.)
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MS. RUWART: We've given everybody about six or seven minutes. Most of our speakers are here.

Everybody ready? Okay. I'll be ready to go on the record now.

I'm Carole Ruwart, Board's Legal Department.

And we're here to pick up where we left off. We have

Article 4 and 5 revised to go through. Our ideal is to

be out of here at 12:30, but we will take as long as it

takes to have the discussions that are necessary.

We want to take advantage -- we want to focus our discussion on the points that are where we can take full advantage of the fact of all the people in the room and on the phone.

With that said, Article 4 deals with Appeals Conferences, Board Hearings, Decisions and Opinions. I would like Ian Foster to briefly review for us where the major changes are from the original and then we will go through them accordingly.

MR. FOSTER: In a nutshell, the original was deleted. The changes are -- that's why there is not an underlined, strike-through version. The original was deleted in its entirety here. This is a complete departure from the original and a complete departure from our existing practice. So these are all entirely new.

1 MS. RUWART: Is there anything in the original 2 Article 4 that survived? 3 MR. FOSTER: I think the provision on formal 4 opinions and the standards for making formal opinions 5 survived, and the provision on the standards for opposing frivolous appeals survived. 6 7 MS. RUWART: So all the procedural aspects have 8 been substantially revised. Maybe the easiest thing to 9 do then is, our Section 4040, the appeals conference, is 10 quite lengthy. It has six separate subsections. 11 Ian, is there anything you wanted to add, since 12 the -- what you said at the beginning, what we should be 13 looking for when we go through each subsection? 14 MR. FOSTER: It's a very simple structure. 15 It's simply the appeals conference is scheduled, Board 16 Proceedings handles the scheduling. There's provisions 17 for proper notice and waiver of appearance or rescheduling. Then there's a provision that describes 18 19 the conduct of the appeals conference and then also a 20 provision on additional evidence and briefing. 21 MS. RUWART: Okay. Very good. 22 MR. DANOWITZ: Steve Danowitz. Could I just 23 ask a general question about this whole appeals 24 conference? 25 MS. RUWART:

MR. DANOWITZ: Would it require additional staff positions and have they been budgeted?

MR. HELLER: It's very likely that it would require additional staff positions and it would require appeals conference for possibly every case that goes to a Board hearing, including many that won't even go to a Board hearing that would be resolved by the appeals division.

You might have noticed that our streamlined small tax procedures might have helped alleviate some of those concerns. But generally, yes, that would require additional staff. And we're making arrangements to try to be in a position to implement it with the staff that we have, if necessary, before, you know, we can work with the State to see about, you know, new hiring, new positions, which we have not been told that we will be guaranteed or anything to that effect. So that is an issue for us, absolutely.

MR. DANOWITZ: And one other just general question. Ian, in the beginning, this morning when you were pointing this out, you know, about uniformity, and you mentioned that it would cut down on Board requests for additional briefing and it would cut down on, you know, the need for rehearings. Any order of magnitude how many cases the Board asks for additional briefing?

1 MR. FOSTER: I haven't quantified it. I mean, I know there's -- Marcy's saying this many (indicating). 2 MS. RUWART: Marcy, could you explain that for 3 4 the people on the phone? 5 MR. VINATIERI: About an eighth of an inch. MS. MANDEL: I mean, there's differences 6 7 between, from my standpoint -- this is Marcy -differences between true additional briefing where, in a 8 9 case some legal issue is raised or there's, you know, 10 something like that where we ask for additional 11 briefing, and then there's the famous 30-30-30 that 12 happens sometimes in sales tax cases. 13 The 30-30-30 is -- usually has to do with 14 documentary evidence, that the taxpayer comes in and 15 says I have this, I have that, I have my four boxes here 16 that the auditor never even bothered to look at kind of 17 thing. And, you know, some people might say, well, 18 that was an occasion where the Board didn't decide the 19 20 case and it went back out for staff review, but it 21 wasn't actually really additional briefing. 22 instances where the Board has asked for specific 23 post-hearing briefing, I think, is pretty rare. 24 MR. FOSTER: It is rare. The 30-30-30, as 25 Marcy said, is more common. 94

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For those of you that aren't aware, that's when the taxpayer gets 30 days to provide additional evidence, FTB gets 30 days to respond, and Appeals get 30 days to write a recommendation.

We are hoping that appeals conferences would definitely cut down on these 30-30-30 cases by getting a lot of documentary evidence issues and factual disputes resolved at the appeals conference so that by the time it gets to the Board, that's all been taken care of.

MS. RUWART: Chris.

MR. SMITH: Chris Smith, Betty Yee's office.

Just one follow-up on that. I think one thing that's not necessarily additional briefing, but hopefully this will cut down on is, sometimes in the hearing summaries there will be a comment from the appeals attorney they should bring this to the hearing or they should bring this document, they should be prepared to discuss the relevance of this issue at the hearing. Hopefully that would kind of firm up a lot of these issues and flesh these out before the actual hearing and clean up what we're asking for in the summary to be done to help staff be better prepared.

MR. LANGSTON: This is Bruce Langston from

Franchise Tax Board. FTB has a number of serious issues

with this proposal. And part of it is, we believe this

would cost a lot in personnel time for FTB. You're adding a whole separate structure. You're lengthening the time to go to appeals. In the case of a deficiency appeal, you are delaying the time for collecting these.

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MS. MANDEL: Which increases cost to taxpayers.

MR. LANGSTON: Which increases cost to taxpayers, increases interest if it's a refund claim.

If it's done in every case, instead of just cases that are going to oral hearing, then, again, you have created one more step. Most cases do not go to hearing. The vast majority of appeals that are filed do not go to oral hearing. And if the justification for this is to prepare cases that are going to go to oral hearing, then we think it's way overbroad to include it in every single appeal.

One of the concerns we have had, and I'm passing on some of our other FTB staff, is, there's a concern that it will undercut the protest and settlement process at the FTB, because right now, you know, there is a motivation for taxpayers to settle their cases at a lower -- at a lower level, that is, at the FTB level, or to resolve a protest at the lower level.

What we have found is, if a taxpayer has another avenue, they're going to hold back at protest and settlement, save their documentation, save their

arguments for the Board, perhaps the settlement conference. So we have a concern about that as well, that, in fact, we may be increasing the number of cases that go to appeal as opposed to being resolved at the FTB level.

You know, some of the other issues, you know, we have just some practical issues dealing with the conferences. Are they going to be done by telephone?

Are FTB staff going to have to travel more to the Board offices? Is it expected these will be done by attorneys or by auditors or by field office staff?

Again, those can be worked out if and when this goes forward, but I think, if I can synthesize a lot of our comments, we do believe that in some cases this may be a valuable or valid procedure, but we are hoping that it could be cut down to the cases that it would really help and not be mandatory for every single case.

Perhaps, as Ian pointed out, it was designed for the more complex, high-dollar cases. You know, we could see some value there, where there's factual development.

It's not clear how long these appeal conferences are going to take. We have protest hearings that take days. I don't think anyone's expecting to spend a week at a single appeals conference, but that

sort of needs to be tightened up before we can really give an opinion. I mean, are we talking about all morning for an appeals conference on a big case? Are we talking about 20 minutes? You know, that -- I think maybe the people in this room would have some ideas on stuff like that. So briefly, we will be submitting comments.

MR. FOSTER: Very good. And I look forward to it, Bruce. A lot of your comments and points are very well taken.

And what I can respond to is your concern about the sort of nuts-and-bolts logistical problems of how to go forward with the appeals conferences themselves, if and when they happen. We deliberately left those kind of details out of a regulation because we didn't want to set anything in stone and then find out that it didn't work.

MS. PELLEGRINI: This is Debbie Pellegrini.

This is modeled after what we would do with business tax cases. Appeals conferences start out scheduled for one hour. That's what we're looking at. We go to the attorney that's going to be holding the appeals conference, they review the case before scheduling and then give an indication of how long the appeals conference will take. And yes, most of them are

an hour to two, but there have been some that are scheduled initially for more time. So there's that give and take right there.

It could be that the representative goes back and says, "How long do you have me scheduled for? Two hours? That's not going to be enough time. I really want four." And those are often accommodated.

And that's, again, not regulatory nuts and bolts, but kind of using our business tax cases as a model.

MS. RUWART: Are there any other comments just globally about this whole idea before we get into the nuts and bolts of this particular regulation?

MR. DANOWITZ: I guess I would just question whether it's appropriate to import the procedure from, you know, sort of the business taxes world into the adjudicatory world. And the Board sort of has two different roles -- or maybe more than two different roles -- but the Franchise Tax appeals are a different role for the Board than the business tax appeals, and it just may not translate.

MR. PENILLA: This is Jess Penilla. I have a comment. The comment that Bruce made a minute ago about who will be handling these from the State side, I mean, without getting into all the detail, my preference would

be to meet with an attorney and let the attorney resolve it.

MS. RUWART: Chris?

MR. SMITH: Is this sort of a briefing problem where if both parties agree to have an appeals conference, have some sort of oral briefing for the appeals attorney and then there's some procedure where both parties could say yeah, we both agree that this would be an appropriate avenue to take, and put it, like, maybe in part of the briefing schedule, and that would just limit it to those cases that are going before the Board where both the FTB and the taxpayer agree that an appeals conference would be appropriate to settle out the --

MS. MANDEL: That -- this is Marcy -- that would fit with the concept of having a prehearing conference so that it's organized for presentation before the Board. And if that's the purpose of it, if the purpose of it is that some people may want to have a more organized hearing, but . . .

MS. RUWART: I saw a hand back there.

MR. DALY: Charles Daly. If the basic problem is factual development, an adequate factual development at the FTB level, could this be resolved by some kind of remand procedure, sending it back to FTB rather than